The War Fifty Years Ago

The Armies of General Meade and Robert E. Lee In a Great War Game --- Confronted In the Wilderness, Leaders Hesitate to Attack---Federal Flank Movement Thwarted by Lee---Breastworks Spring Up Over Night --- Confederates Attack at Knoxville, Tenn. A Storming Column Reaches the Parapet of Fort Sanders--- Hand Grenades and Canister Cut Down the Assailants---Repulsed In Fifteen Minutes.

By Capt. CEDICGE L. RELIVER. Late U. S. V. N the eve of Thanksgiving, fifty years ago, the Army of the Potomac broke camp and crossed the Rapidan to seek battle. Its commander, General George G. Meade, intended to surprise the Confederates under General R. E. Lee at Orange Court House, a point twenty miles from the place of crossing, but rainy weather came on and parts of the field of operation were turned into impassable swamps. At the end of two days the Federals were lined up on the east bank of Mine run, a tribu-

tures. Besides, the flank movement of Warren sweeping down the other side of the run would make those intrenchments useless.

The troops on the main line were under command of General John Sedgwick and General W. H. French. They were confident of winning a Thanksgiving victory.

Warren Checkmated.

All depended upon Warren's success in surprising the enemy's right flank. Warren had 20,000 infantry, with guns and wagons. A freezing rain fell during the whole march, and at the



GENERAL HENRY HETH, C. S. A., AND GENERAL R. H. ANDERSON, C. S. A., DIVISION LEADERS AT MINE RUN.

tary of the Rapidan, with Lee on the west bank in the shelter of intrench ments. The works which the Confederates had hastily built, when viewed through field glasses appeared so slight that Meade ordered an attack all slong the line to take pince the morning of Nov. 30 at 8 o'clock.

Meanwhile General G. K. Warren had been sent out with a strong flanking column to ascend Mine run, pass its headwaters and strike down the west bank, rolling up the Confederate line like a scroll. Owing to the swamps formed by the heavy rains, Warren's march was long delayed. Withdrawing from the position they occupied on he east bank of the stream, his troops

sest at the head waters of Mine run-All these delays gave Lee ample warning of what was to come. His active right angles with the stream. scouts had reported the Yankees crossing the Rapidan, and two divisions of infantry, led by General Henry Heth and General R. H. Auderson, had promptly occupied the main roads over which the enemy would advance.

The Great Wilderness.

Two sharp engagements in which the Confederates got the worst of it showed that the Federal leader was marching a strong force into the angle between the Rapidan and Mine run, the Virginia wilderness of gory memories. The movement of Meade could have but one meaning, an attack in force upon Orange Court House, the junction Richmond.

which had valuly tried to stay the night. Federal march up from the Rapidan and that the intrenchments seen from across the stream were filmsy struc-

headwaters of Mine run General J. E. B. Stuart's Confederate cavalry harassed the marching column continual- it was for the Confederates under the ly. Warren's vanguard was led by Colonel Nelson A. Miles, who plunged through ambush, swamp and thicket up to the very intrenchments of the on that flank of Lee's position as well as on his main front.

Warned by Stuart's scouts of Warlogs and limbs they began to barricade were shot down. against the Federal advance. Lining up his brigades for the charge, War-

Facing Awful Carnage.

the men.

In anticipation of a fate like that which befell the heroes on the slope of Marye's heights in December, 1862. they pinned their names upon their overcoats while awaiting the word to go forward. But just as the buglers rode out to sound the charge a dispatch came over the field wire, "Suspend the attack."

On the main line Sedgwick's batteries had opened fire in the morning all of the wounded being mortally and were answered gun for gun by the of two fine wagon roads and a railroad | Confederates. Still confident, the Fedleading from the Federal camps to eral soldiers were ready to charge, but their tenders besitated after bearing When the sur went down on Nov. 29 that Warren's flank movement had the Federals on the original line east been disclosed to the enemy and a of Mine run looked for a speedy vie- bloody welcome awaited his advance. tory on the morrow. They supposed Lee expected Meade to attack and that the Confederates on the west delayed taking the initiative tanself, bank were only the straggling divisions. His opponent suddenly vanished over

Confederates Storm Fort Sanders.

for the control of Knoxville. It felt to General James Longstreet's corps to try to wrest it once more from the Federal grasp. The army of General A. E. Burnside had but recently jumped into the tracks of a retreating Confederate army and hadn't gained a firm foothold when, on Nov. 29, 1863, Longstreet's veterans stormed Fort Sanders, the key to the Knoxville de-

Ten days were passed by Longstreet in preparation for the attack. The men in the fort surmised the enemy's plans and were not idle. Every foot of the exterior slope was pared off so as to leave no foothold; the ditch was widened and riflemen stood on duty along the parapet to welcome the assailants. Lieutenant S. N. Benjamin commanded the artillery in the fort. Along the front of the fort was a field of pine stumps where the trees had been sawed off two feet above the ground. Benjamin, with his men, telegraph wire about the stumps at just the height to trip soldiers on the march.

Depend on Their Bayonets.

The Confederates attacked at the first streak of dawn. It was on Sunday. A few signal shells were fired, and then suddenly three lines of gray, 1,000 Mississippians and 2,000 Georgians of General Lafavette McLaws' division, rushed from their cover, 200 yards from the goal, and headed for it double quick. They moved on noiselessly without their accustomed yell and not firing a shot, but with baye nets ready for execution the instant the parapet should be reached.

When fairly under way the front maks wavered, many going down on the tangled wire. Fort Sanders' guns opened with canister, and the riflemen plied their builets upon the assailants. But the holdup was only temporary. The rear ranks crushed the wire beneath their tread and pressed on.

At the Deadly Bastion.

The northwest bastion of the fort formed a sharp salient and reached out, as it were, toward the Confederate lines. In their mad haste to be first on the works the heads of the three columns converged upon the angle. At the edge of the ditch everything came to a standstill, but many of the assailants were cool enough to fire through the embrasures at Benjamin's artillerists and at the riflemen upon the para-

The ruling spirit among the defenders was Benjamin. About 300 riflemen belonging to the Seventy-ninth New York Highlanders, the One Hundredth Pennsylvania (Roundheads) and the Twentieth Michigan were stationed along the parapets. An awkward wait muzzles of Benjamin's guns after they had charged to the edge of the moat.

Officers and color bearers leaped into the ditch and tried to scale the bank. enemy, for there were intrenchments | The men imitated their valor, leaped down and ranged themselves at the base to make human scaling ladders, and some few climbed on the shoulders ren's approach to his unguarded right of their fellows until they reached the flank. Lee had dispatched Anderson top. Three battle flags had been made and Heth to intercept the column. The fast on the parapet, and again and region was beavily timbered, and with again the Confederates around them

Hand Grenades and Canister.

ren awaited the hour set for the grand | During this crisis Benjamin resorted prehed east, then south, then turned | attack. Daylight revealed a heavy line | to hand grenades. A captain of the of breastworks and fortified batteries Highlanders held a biazing brand which had been finished in the night at | while Benjamin cut the fuses of small shells, lit them at the brand, and then tossed the missiles one by one over into the luckless crowd in the ditch. "It is worse than the stone wall at His cannon swept the ditch with can-Fredericksburg," was the verdict of later once or twice, but fresh assaliants poured in until it was crowded. For the fellows penned up there was no way of escaping the murderous hand grenades except by retreat. This at length they did sullenly,

The Confederate prisoners taken from the ditch and their killed and wounded outnumbered the whole garrison three to one. The unburt prisoners numbered 250. The dead and wounded in the ditch were 200, nearly burt. The stump field in front was the charge. Longstreet's total loss

Amazed at their repulse where they expected an easy triumph, the Confederate leaders speculated for some be could lay hands on, and there is life time about following up the charge in them yet. Take, for example, this: with fresh columns, but changed their Bypg, one of the dandies, was blessed

Means "King of All" minds and called the battle off. As it with a remarkable head of hair which Wallace W. McConnell, sec. 19-19-3E, company to Axel A. Carlson, \$2,250, turned out, the actual clash of arms lasted only fifteen minutes.

EMULSION

From Querry of Other

Well Adapted for Albeit

Sallering from Wasting

The state of the

UNITED DRUG

WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

Wit of Beau Brummel.

Beau Brummel's popularity depended less upon his dress than upon his perfect self possession, his grace of bearing, his wit, his good looks and his good humor, according to Leon H. Vincent's "Dandies and Men of Letters." He was a handsome fellow, although also covered with victims who fell in the shape of his nose had been "modifled" by the kick of a horse.

> "His reputation for bright and caustic sayings was very great. The industrious biographer has collected all

curled naturally. Brummel saw him \$1.00. one day in a gig with a French poodle by his side and saluted him with, 'Ah. Byng, how do you do?-a family vehicle, I see.' And from that time on, we are told, the well haired dandy was | Moline, \$1. known as 'Poodle Byng.' "

OLIVE OIL

EMULSION

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Moline Trust and Savings bank to Alfred C. Brown, north 40 feet of south 600 feet O. L. 15 Highland addition,

Edward H. Guver and Charles E. White to John F. Schave, lot 8 block 136 East Moline, \$400.

son, lot 6 Le Claire's reserve in sec- lot 4, block 2, Milan, \$600. tion 35-18-1W.

F. C. A. Denkmann by heirs of City O. L. 27, section 35-18-2W, \$1. of Rock Island, lot 15, block 17 South Park, First additon, Rock Island, \$800. lough and wife, northwest quarter sec-People's Savings Bank and Trust tion 2-17-2W, Rock Island, \$1. company to Charles E. Ingelson, lot 3, Glen Oaks, Moline, \$650.

Purne O. Drury and wife to Edward 24-19-2E, \$1. Huntington, lot 24, block 164, East People's Savings Bank and Trust (Adv.)

Edward Huntington to Roy Piper, lot 24, block 164 E. Moline, \$600. Henry A. James to Carl Youngren, lot 3, block 2, Simonson & James' addition, Moline, \$350.

Louis Mosenfelder et ux to William Dressen and wife, lot 24-25, Rodman heights, South Rock Island, \$1. Helena Mattson and husband to Charles J. Mattson & Sherman N. Johnson, lots 3-7-8-9-10-11, Mattson's Fifty-fifth Street addition, Moline, \$1. Helena Mattson and husband to

Mattson's Fifty-fifth Street addition, Moline, \$350. People's Savings Bank and Trust company to James Rosborough, lot 37-38, Glen Oaks addition, Moline.

Charles J. Mattson and wife, lot 6,

People's Savings Bank and Trust ompany to Robert Van Wonterghen, lot 34 Glenn Oaks addition, Moline. Hugh E. Curtis to Frederick Weyerhaeuser, part section 36-18-2W. \$1. Ralph Rich to D. A. Jones, lot 9, block 7, Acme addition, Moline, \$1. Jean A. Pope and Gale P. Pope to Charles S. Pope, lot 3, block 190, East Moline.

Amos M. Godfrey and wife to John D. Kaden, lot 15, block 8, Columbia park addition, Rock Island, \$2,500. John Dressen to Henry Dressen, northwest quarter section 2-17-2W, \$1.

William G. McConnell and wife to

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> company to Anton M. Johnson, lot 10, Eliza Lewis to Leon Callewaert, lot 2-1-3, block 152, East Moline, \$4,000.

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presidents of Nicaragua, Adam Car-Kennedy, undivided one-eighth lot 4, denas and General Machado, and two prominent liberals, Francisco Aguilar Margaret J. Kennedy and Mary E. and Santiago Argulo, were among the

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